INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1885-10 s. m. Mr. BENZ introduced a bill [8, 229] to amend an act concering the behavior and time of convicts in the State Prisons.

A \$600,000 LOAN. On motion of Mr. MAGEE the House smendment to the Temporary Loan bill [8. 195-see page 131] adding the words "the interest shall be paid semi-annually out of the funds in the State Tressury not otherwise appropriated' was concurred in, SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. ERNEST offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, instructing Senators and requesting Indiana Congressmen to oppose any financial measure having for its object the stoppage of the coinage of silver

A GRAVEL ROAD IN PARKE COUNTY. On Motion by Mr. LINDLEY the constitutional restriction was dispensed with by a yea and nay vote, and his bill [S. 294] to legalize the construction of a free gravel road in Parke County was read the second time by title, the third time by sections and passed by yeas 38, nays 0.

Mr LINDLEY explained: It is purely local, affecting only a certain portion of Parke County, and there can be no question about the justice of the measure. It affects no litigation now pending, and will, in fact, prevent any litigation.

SCHOOL FUND INTEREST. Mr. Huston's bill [S. 29-see pages 136 and

164] coming up on the second reading with a pending amendment proposing to make the rate of interest 7 per cent-

Mr. OVERSTREET: The bill ought not to pass without this amendment. Under the Constitution no more than 6 per cent. can be collected from any counties that may lend at ii. Upon principle I think 7 per cent. is a fair raie. There are expenses incident upon making these loans that make it cost at least 1 per cent. more. If the people are relieved from this higher rate of interest it so be supplied by the entire State. To harmonize all feelings in th's matter we ought to fix the rate at 7 per cent. as this amend-

Mr. BROWN: The practical effect of this bill will be to loan the school fund at 6 per cent. With the rate at 7, as proposed by the amendment, the bill will have the effect of loaning the entire school fund; and this would be a relief to a great many countles. Mr. MAGEE: The object of the constitu-

tional provision is to make this a permapent and certain fund. If it be loaned in Wayne County at 8 and in Cass County at 6. we in Cass County would have to make up this difference of 2 per cent.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecance: Seventy counties can loan the entire fund at 8 per cent. Only eleven counties recommend the reduction to 7 per cent., and ten to 6 per cent. This amendment would reduce the school fund in loan fully 1234 per cent .. and the result would be a must cut down the terms of schools or reduce the salaries of teachers, either of which attempt would bea crime against the children now in this State and those yet unborn. Do not cripple the income which sustains the Common Schools. The Democratic party should bear in mind that it is charged with assailing the system of Common Schools. I am here to enter a solemn protest against doing so.

Mr. McINTOSH: The committee had this bill under advisement at two meetings. I am opposed to the amendment and to the bill because it cuts the rate of interest down from 8 to 5 per cent. There is but one section that fixes the rate of interest on the school fund, and that is the very section this would be no law to hold the counties for S

Mr. WEIR would oppose the bill if it will reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent. The 7 per cent. amendment was rejected

by yeas 16, nays 20. Mr. YOUCHE moved to amend by providing that the several counties shall be held tiable to pay the amount of interest as required under Section 4,226 of the Revised Statutes of 1881

Mr. OVERSTREET: If the rate is fixed at 8 in this bill where it can be loaned at that and in others at 6, the 8 per cent. rate could not be enforced under the Constituti-

Mr. SELLERS also thought this amendment would render the law unconstitution al. The bill and the amendment ought both to be disposed at in a summary manner. Mr. WEIR: I do not think that county

officers will loan this fund for any lower rate of interest than can be obtained, On motion by Mr. SELLERS the bill and amendments were laid on the table by year

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

A report from the Judiciary Committees declaring Mr. Echlose' bill [8, 30] unconstitutional-

Mr. SCHLOSS: As the Normal School will be without money for tuition purposes I will introduce a bill as a substitute for bill

is was read and referred to a select committee of five, numbered S. 330.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. Mr. ADKINSON seked and obtained conent to a concurrent resolution requesting Benstors and Representatives in Congress to aid in the passage of measures pledging the faith of the Nation to a policy looking to the columnation of Indiana and their volum-

tary citizenship.

It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks I have been requested by a number of excellent Christian women to present the same resointions, and had determined to do so in the regular order of business at the first opporthuity. My failure to offer them was not on account of any want of respect for the wo-

men who asked me to present them, although I have but little faith in the success of the experiment to educate Indians. HILLS PARSED THE SENATE. On motion by Mr. SELLERS the constisurional rule was dispensed with and his ptil [8 71] to legalise the conveyance of real estate by cities was read the second time by title, the third time by sections and

passed by year 34 nays 0, Mr. 8, stating that it would affect only the city of Lafavette. On motion by Mr. HILLIGAS the bill H. R. 247 to appropriate \$25,001.02 to pay the indebtedness of the State to William B. Burford for printing, binding and stationery. was passed to the final reading, under a sus-pension of the rules, and passed by year 35,

On motion by Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, his bill [8, 257] concerning contracts for improvement of streets and alleys in cities, was read the third time and passed by year

for feams working on the roads, etc., was employed read the third time and passed by year 34, | The bill was read the second time.

navs 0. On motion by Mr. BRYANT his bill 18 1621 to amend Sections 1 and 4 of the act of March 7, 1883, establishing a State Board of Health, was taken up, but before it was read-

The Senate adjourned. THE STATE TREASURE.

[Omitted from first column, page 151.] The Senate having under consideration the inajority and minority reports of the joint committee appointed to inquire as to whether an investigation of the State Treas, he may recover damages; and we should

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, concluding his speech, said: No evidence was taken by the committee upon any of the pretended facts stated in the minority report. It stands un-supported by the eroof of a single fact, and the minority have retused to defend it. They can not and dare not give their authority for any of the facts stated. It is bottomed upon rumor and unworthy suspicion, and grows out of personal difficulties with the Treasurer of State. They are but the deductims of unworthy newspaper scriblers, whose only ambition is sensational notoriety. The authors of these unfounded rumors are as silent as the dull stones of the forest, and no one will ever justify the facts stated or reveal the character of the author. From what source does these charges come? Who is the witness who has thus borne testimony? Eye bath not seen his hideous form: ear bath not heard his lying voice; he has not been unmasked to the public gaze, nor has he written his name in the book of public accusation; but from the filth and the grease of the gutter, the puny head of this vile calumniated arises, smoking with the fumes of bate, and through the channels of he breathes his malicious poison into the

ears of the people of Indiana. If fair play had been desired, and honest dealing had been intended, why is the minority report silent upon the author of the facts stated? If shame for the company they have been keeping has not admonished the minority to silence, why have they not placed before the public the authority for the charges contained in their report? But since silence has cast the mantle of protection about the head of the unworthy author of this political libel, it may not be improper if I should say that the ex Governor of Indiana, from the beginning of this investigation, shadowed the minority like the ghost of an ill-omen, and with his cold and designing nature guided its every action and inspired its every motive. From the lotty position of Governor of Indiana, he descended to the common level and vulgar plane of the lobbyist, that he might accomplish, through other means and by indirection, what he failed to do in an open and honorable contest. The minority report is as much his work as if he had penned it. The hand is the hand of Esau.

but the voice is the voice of Jacob. The minority report should be rejected. and in dishonor and disgrace it should be consigned to the depths of an everlasting

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1885-10 a. m.

RAILWAY PENCES. Mr. HANLON, from the Committee on Railroads, presented a majority report on Mr. Engle's bill [H. R. 71] requiring railways to construct fences through improved lands, reccommending that it be indefinitely

the same committee, presented a minority report recommending that it be engrossed with amendments.

Mr. HANLON made an ineffectual motion-yeas 10, nays 59 -that the minority report be laid on the table.

Mr. GORDON, explaining his vote, said: I | to that end. am not exactly in favor of the bill as it is, yet with slight changes I would like to vote for it. I vote "no."

Mr. HOBAN: It is no more than right when a railway corporation takes our land for a right of way that they should fence the

Mr. PASSAGE: Inasmuch as many of the roads of the State have without compulsion fenced their lines, I think it no more than | fully and most thoroughly conright that the other roads should do like- | sidered by the Finance Committee wise. I vote "no."

this bill I can not support. I vote "aye." Mr. TAYLOR: Without saying what I shall do when the bill comes up, I vote "no." The vote was then announced as above. So the motion to 'lay on the table was re-

The question recurring on the adoption of the minority report-

Mr. BROWNLIEE said: If there is any argument who a railroad should not fence its line to protect farmers' stock, I do not know what it is. I hope the minority report will be adopted. Mr. FRENCH: Many farmers cultiva's

right up to the railway track, and this bid will shut that off, doing wrong and no goo! Mr. BEST: The rallway and the farmer could waive the law in that case.

so the amendments were agreed to. Mr. FRENCH moved to amend that the armer may enter into an agreement with the railway relative to omitting the fence, | dinary current expenses of the State for all so that the land may be cultivated up to the

Mr. ENGLE: There is no penalty at tached to this bill. The farmer through ! damages from the railway, but if he agree bill may be evaded.

Mr. FRENCH The amendment can do no harm, certainly,

Mr. BROWNING made an ineffectual motion to-lay the amendment on the table. Mr. BAYRE: The only objection to feno ing, I lear, is that it costs too much. As | tion bill of this year over the expenses for farmers are compelled to funce, railways | all purposes of last year, \$150,000. Also, should be compelled also. I am opposed to the following special appropriations, made the amendment because I think railways | at this session, and not found in the Approshould be compelled to fence the whole line I believe that the law should not be left in such a condition that a farmer can enter loto a compact to abolish the fence. I believe that this amendment will make the law in-

obviable. Mr. MCODY: I belive the railroad companies should be competled to fence always. and they should fence,

Mr. FRENCH: It is a mistake to suppose the County Commissioners.

The amendment was rejected. The bill was ordered engrossed -year 70,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

KANKAKEE AND LITTLE WARASH, Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance, from the Barr's joint resolution (H. R. 14, see page 195) recommending that it be adopted. The report was concurred in.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS. Mr. HALON, of the Committee on Railon motion by Mr. BROWN his bill [8, 21] roads, reported back without recommenda-to amend Sections 1, 0 and 20 of the super- | tion Mr. Debbs' bill [H. R. 92] concerning | penditures for this year, I have shown, will lost.

visors' Act of March 2, 1883, fixing the price | the liability of corporations for injuries to |

Mr. DEBS: This measure is a very impertant one, and is meant to protect laborers

from carelessness of employers. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance: I have made up my mind to push this bill as far as in my power to completion. In my county we were pledged to it. This not a political question, and all the candidates of our county were pledged to it. Judge Woods says that to secure these damages of a railroad lose his life while riding on it make it the same with employes. I rise and fall by th's position.

gentlemen who have preceded me. bave been engrossed long ago but for these speeches.

The bill was ordered engrossed. LIQUOR LICENSE.

Mr. DONHOSF, from the Committee on Temperance, submitted a majority report on Mr. Akins' bill [H. R 164] recommending that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. McCLELLAND, from the same committee, presented a minority report recom-

mending that the till pass. Mr. SEARS: The point in this bill is to probibit an applicant for liquor license who has been refused a license in a county, to secure a change of venue; whereas as it is now he has all recourse at the hands of the Circuit Court. The remedy is all there. it

need go no farther. Mr. MOODY: I argue that the prejudice which exists before the Board of County Commissioners exists in the Circuit Court. A question of fact comes up in this invague suspicion and dishonorable rumor, stance, and it should have an equal chance with all other cases.

On motion by Mr. WILLIAMS the mi

nority report was laid on the table by yeas 12, nays 32 The majority report was concurred in.

DITCH COMMISSIONERS. Mr. ADAMS moved to concur in the report of the Committee on Ditches on Mr. Boyd's bill [H. R. 222] to abolish the office

of Ditch Commissioner and create the office of Drainage Commissioner. Pending which-

The Hours adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. [Omitted Saturday.] ANOTHER NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

On motion of Mr. BOOE the bill | H. R 66] changing the boundaries of the Twentyfirst and Twenty-second Judicial Circuits | and creating the Forty-seventh Judicial Circuit was taken up.

Mr. MOODY: I do not want to oppose this bill, but as it makes a new circuit I am opposed to taking it up out of its order. Mr. SEARS: I tell this Assembly, upon my honor as a man

and upon my honor as a memoer of this body that you can not in any one of the five counties find a man who opposes this measure. On the contrary, they demand the passage of this bill. Montgomery County is 530 cases behind, Vermillion is in arrearand so is Parke County.

Mr. BROWNING: I do not believe in cresting new circuits I do not say but that this circuit is in need as badly as any. I do not know how it is in the northern part of the State but in the southern part of the State litigation is decreasing. I am afraid that in these circuits wanting less territories the judges do not work as hard as they should.

Mr. STALEY: I am authorized to speak Mr. HARGRAVE and Mr. WILSON, from | only for Montgomery County. I will say that unless this circuit is changed the wheels

of justice will be clogged. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I can testify that Montgomery County needs this. Clinton County, not so large, has a circuit to itself. Mr. TAYLOR: The Constitution says that every man shall have a trial speedily and without delay. We must have it arranged

Mr. BOOE: Montgomery is one of the large and populous counties of the State. Those counties are behind in business.

The bill passed-ayes, 77; nays, 11, A \$600,000 LOAN. Mr. MOODY: In the present condition of the State's finances the importance of this bill can not, in my judgment, be overestimated. This bill, originating as it did in the Senate, was, as I understand, careof that august and honorable body, and on Mr STALEY: There are some features in | its passage met the approval of the combined wisdom of that House. It is purely a business proposition, and advocates for this measure will be found, in my judgment, in the proportion care and investigation given by each member of this House. After the adjournment of this Legislature no provision can be made for meeting the expenses of State Government until 1887 unless an extra session was called, which all fair men would deplore The Senate, but a few days ago, almost unanimously passed a bill appropriating \$568,000 for completing three additional hospitals for the tosane. Now we have the following financial condition of the state to day staring us in the face. The expenses of our Biate Government for the flacal year The majority report was concurred in, and | ending November 1, 1884, found on pages 30 40 and 41, Auditor's report for 1884, is class.

fied as follows: You will thus see at a glauce that the or

departments hat year was \$073,572.31. This may seem and in fact is a very larg sum of money, yet it is less than fift; cents for each inhabitant of the State, whose land the rathroad runs may collect | On examination of the present appropriation bill gentlemen will find that it exceeds to omit the fence then the provisions of the | the expenses above given for last year's expanses by \$150,000 in round numbers. For the present year it will then be safe to say that the current expenses will be as follows, to-Wit: 5073.572 El. Heads Auditor's estimate.

To this sum of \$1 804,127 87 should be added the excess of the Gaueral Appropriapriation bill: Appropriation for House of Refuge, \$6 800; for New Orleans Exposition. #3,000; for damaga to Insane Hospital \$3.000; for Bloomington University, \$30,000; making expenditure for the year, \$2.057. 827.87. How then is the State Pressury to meet the demand for the present year, to-wir, \$2,057,827.87, is the question addressed to These ratiway companies frequently go | each of us. There was in the general fund, through a man's land without paying a cant. | at the commencement of the present fiscal year (see Auditor's Report, page 7) \$26,030 17. The receipts of the general fund last year. that farmers are compelled to fence, it is lafter deducting the \$100,000 transfer war only in certain localities, and that is left to | rants, were, as shown by the Auditor's report (pages 8 and 9), \$1,422,915.19; add fund on band, \$20,036.17; available assets, \$1,448. 951.96 According to the Auditor's report page 8) the State Treasurer called in in advance of the regular December settlement of the revenue for 1884 \$61,222 27. No the receipts of last year were augmented by this amount, and the receipts of this year will fall below those of last year by that amount, so that we must not only provide for this \$61,222,27 deficit, but \$122,444,54. leaves the receipts for this year \$1,326,507.34. In this calculation I have assumed that the

be \$2,057,827 87; the receipts \$1,326,507 34; deficit at the close of the year, \$731,320 53. This amount may still be increased by special appropriations made by this Legislature before its close. Since 1877 the tax levy has been twelve cents on the \$100 and fifty cents poll. You will see by the Auditor's Report, page 70, that the assessment of real and personal property in 1884 was \$797,-884,706, being \$56 205,419 less than in 1877. Gentlemen, when we stop and examine for a moment the extraordinary expenditures for all purposes in the last year it is the Legislature must be appealed to. not surprising that we are compelled to It a man out of the employ adopt some plan to meet them. There is another matter which might very properly be considered at this time. We have a 5 per cent, temporary lean of \$585,000 in round numbers, Mr. BROWNLEE: I arise to join the two | now due and drawing 5 per cent. interest. If this bill is passed these bonds can be taken The SPEAKER: I think this bill would | up and be replaced with bonds drawing 1 per cent. less rate of interest. In these calculations I have not taken into consideration the proposed appropriation for completing the new Insane Assylums which seems to give the gentleman from Hancock so much trouble. Add this amount to the demands I have already shown to exist and the amount will be \$1 345 106 14.

THE FIRE RECORDS

Disastrous Fires in Philadelphia - Five Persons Lose Their Lives at a Fire . in Pine Street,

PHILADELPHA, Feb, 2L-A fire broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning in the house of John A. King, No. 1,539 Pine street. The flames made rapid progress and three dwellings were destroyed. The occupants of King's residence were aroused by the heat and smoke only to discover the usual means of egrees cut off. They ran to the windows and most of them jumped out. Mr King jappeared at a fourth story window and was seen to make an effort to jump, but was overcome by the heat and fell back into the flames. His charred body was found after the fire was extinguished. Three people who jumped to the ground-two female servants and a sister of Mrs. King-also lost their lives. Mrs. King appeared at the window crying for help. A mattress was held by the fremen, and she was told to drop her baby first and then jump herself. She did so, and received severe but not dangerous injuries. The baby was

The body of Miss Hamilton, sister of Mrs. King, has been recovered. Four people in all were killed. The Kings were among the most fashionable and popular people in the city. The following is a list of killed and wounded: Killed-John A. King, aged 35, retired lumber merchant, burned to death in a third-story front room: Miss Jennie Hamilton, aged 25, a sister of Mrs. King and daughter of Dr. Ham. iton, barned in the sixth floor. Her body was charred beyond 1; John King, 5 years old, was dropp from a fourth story window, and apparently caught all right in a mattress by the firemen, out died from the concussion; Mary Burns, aged 18, servant girl, body burned to a crisp; Mary, cotored, aged 10, another servant, burned to a crisp. Injured - Mrs. Lillian King, caughter of Dr. Hamilton, leaped from the fourth story window after her children, and alighted squarely on a mattress, but was severely hurt by the concussion. Lillian King, aged three years, severely injured

about the body and limbs by being thrown from

the fourth story to a mattress: Catherine --

aged twenty, another servant girl, was badly When the fire was discovered the neighbors raised an alarm, but two other fires were in progress in different parts of the city at the same time, and it was three quarters of an hour before the fire engines came. Mean while Mr. and Mrs. King and others of the family could be seen in the fourth story, with all means of escape cut off. Mrs. King was in her night clothes, but was remarkably calm, and bade her children be brave. she then called to the neighbors assembled below to get a mattress, and they were not long in spreading the pavement with mattresses and blankets. Then lifting her boy to a widow-sill she told him to be brave and jump. He seemed a plucky little fellow, five years old. He jumped and struck the mattress fairly and it seemed as if he was safe, but he was so badly shaken that he died in two minutes. Then Mrs. King potsed her daughter, Lillian, three years old, on a window sill and dropped her fairly on the mattress. The child was nurt but not killed. Tutning for a moment then, to address a word to ber bushand, Mrs. King mounted the window sill and deliberately jumped off with as much calmness as one might jump into a bath. from the fourth story seemed to end in safety, but the was found to be unconscious and badly hurt. Her husband was about to follow her, but seemed to be calling on some one behind him, probably Miss Hamilton, when the speciators were horri fled by the sudden belching forth of a broad sheet to throw up his hands and fall back out of sight. At the same time another crowd at the back of the house were horrified to witness similar shocking sights. Miss Hamilton, having been driven by the flames to the fourth story back window, and being unable to stay in the room, and afraid to jump, she hung by her hands out side the window-sill until utterly exhausted. She let go and dropped to the paved area below, When picked up one side of her body was badly burned, showing that she had been literally

burned off the window-sill. Livery Stable and Horses Burned. NEW BRITAIN, CORD., Feb. 21 .- At S o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the livery stable of Balley & Bunting, situated in the rear of Main street. It gained such headway that three occupants of the stable office barely escaped with their lives, while a fourth, Ed Rowley, was burned to death. The fire spread to a large wooden block on Church street, occupied by W. H. Gindings, furniture dealer; W. H. Allen, baker; H. Roberts, harness; Leo's laundry, and several tenements and got beyond control of the firemen. The fire spread rom Church atreet north to Main street. some merchants saved their goods but most of them lost everything. Those burned out were: P. D. Os-born, grocer; G. H. Breusier, restraurant C. H. Smith, fish market. On Main street! Chas, Soy mour, boots and shoes; W. A. Dwight, leweter F. J. Smith, tobaccouist, and Horace Booth, variety store. The following lose everything Cohen Miller and George Kallers, tallers; W. N. Felt, dry goods; F. Sonmidt, taller; C. D. Loomis, boots and shoes Albe Bros., hardware, and J. Modit, photographer The Central Block, a large four story brick, occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, attorneys, the Telephone Company, and others, was the last to burn | Loss. \$200,000; insured for \$123,000. Ten horses were

countimed.

The Blarket Street Fire. PRICADELPHIA, Feb. 21,-A fire occurred this norning in the four story brick building, No. 504 Market street, occupied on the first floor by Ruth, Bennett & Co., dealers in china and glassware, the two upper flores by Joseph J. Meany & Co., boot and some commission morehants. The stock of both firms was destroyed. The finder then appear to the paper warehouse of L. A. Rudolph sons & Co., the contents of which were destroyed and the building No. 508 Market street the upper floors of which were damaged. The floor and beaumont were occupied by Lippincott Son & Co., auctiontimated at \$125,000. It was while the Fire Department was battling with this extensive fire that so fire broke out in Pincatice, which resulted in the

HOME OF HYS. LIYOR. Fire at Chappaqua Mountain Institute. CHAPPAGUA, N. Y., Feb. 21 .- Chappaqua Mountain Institute was sutirely destroyed by Bre at e'clock this morning. The teachars and accenty five scholars were salely removed from the building, although there were some nerrow escapes. Many oblidren were carried insensible through AMPRICO, \$21,000.

Cardiff Glant Burned.

Remon, Dak., Feb. 21 - A fire this morning ariginating in Foshange's livery stable destroyed the Opera House, rink, Louis Kearn's commission house, and C. D. Houghton's warehouse. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$2,500 on Opera House and rink. The Cardiff Giant, on exhibition in the Opera House was destroyed. When it crumbled Deducting this amount from the \$1.448 951.06 | sway the giant di closed large iron rods projecting from his limbs. Incendiarism.

Six Lives Lost at a Fire. taxes will be as closely collected as last year, which is extremely doubtful. The extremely doubtful. The extremely doubtful. CLEVELAND'S COMING.

His Prospective Inauguration Stirs Up Washington-Capital Gossip.

> THE CODE IN BALTIMORE, Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1885. Wherever you go in Washington the talk is about President-elect Cleveland. The ladies, of course, knowing that he is not married, are questioning each other over their afternoon teas as to who will be mistress of the White House; but even this, important as it may be to some, pales into insignificance as compared with that other wonder-who will be in his Cabinet? Everybody has formed an opinion, and each person is just as confident that he is right as he was when betting on the result of the elections. So far, however, Mr. Cleveland has been silent, and there is little likeliheod that any one except his secretary will know the names of the lucky men until the an-nouncement is flashed by the telegraph over the

Probab y it is in the departments, however, that the greatest anxiety prevails. Even tradesmen and storekeepers are interested to know if the changes will be sweeping. The wheels of government, however, must move on and whatever the outcome it will not be long before Washington

again resumes its normal condition.

Already new Congressmen are arriving to prepare a place for their families or familiarize themselves with their new duties. They are bound to see all the sights and go everywhere as persistently as it it was a religious duty. The "avenue" is crowded daily, as is the Corcoran Gallery, and some of them do not consider it to be beneath their dignity to spend an afternoon or evening in the Dime Museum. Preparations are being made by hotel-keepers, railroad companies and tradesmen for the inauguration ceremonies, and every body expects to resparich hervest. The influx of reople from all parts of the country will updoubtedly be enormous, and the difficulty at present is to know where all of them can be accom-modated, although many of them will make their slay at nights in Baltimore.

Speaking of Baltimore, I ran over to that city the other day to visit some friends, and found in conversation and from the daily papers that an neident had recently occurred to eause more than a ripple of excitement in that usually staid and quiet city. It appears that about two weeks ago a tes imonial appeared in the daily papers signed by Dr. James A. Steuart, Health Commis slover under the municipality, certifying to the meries of a certain cough remedy, and stating that an analysis made by him had shown no trace of narcotics, opiates and poisons usually associated with such remedies, and that he believed that in safety and prompt efficacy it could be classed as a new medical discovery. Now, Dr. Steuart, who is one of the most reputable physicians in the South, is a member of the Medical and Chiragrical Society of the State of Maryland and some of the mem-bers accused him of violating the code of medical ethics by lending his name to the indorsement of a proprietary medicine; but Dr. Steuart's certificale still remained, and the public necessarily thought, knowing his professional character, that his reasons for giving such a testimonial must have been sound and logical. The matter was widely discussed, and just as people began to wonder what the upshot would be two things happened which, as compared to the former, were as ire-crackers to dynamile bombs, the daily papers again contained testimonials as to the virtues of the medicine in question, but this time they were from men of the greatest prominence in State and city affairs, among others, Governor McLane, Attorney General Roberts, Mayor Latrobe, Colonel Harrison Adicon, the city postmaster; E. H. Webster, Collector of the Port, and others. All of these gentlemen testified over their signatures that personal experience and observation of its efficacy in other cases had convinced them that the remedy in question was a safe and reliable family medicine. Some timorous individ-ual advised Governor McLane not to sign such a paper, but his reply was. "Why not!" I have tried t myself and know what I am weiting about." Two days afterward appeared another certificate from twenty of the most prominent physicians in Baltimore and the State, couched, if possible, in even stronger language, and asserting that the remedy was perfectly har aless and most effective. that it was free from opiates and poisons and that they had demonstrated is prompt efficacy by practical tests. This was a blow to the objecting physicians, and nothing else has been talked of in the city since. The remedy was Red Star Cough Cure, which has been discovered by the Charles A. Vogeler Company. Its popularity as a cough remedy was at once assured and another evidence at orded that we are living in an age of progress in every department of thought. The Charles A Voscler Company have already gained a world-wide reputation through St. Jacobs Oil, which is

more of a wonder than ever, and strangers, who are always welcome to inspect it, never see it without being surprised and gratified. In educational matters Battimore is rapidly coming to the front. The Johns Hopkins University will commemorate the close of the ninth year of its foundation this month. Students are coming to it now from all parts of the world; its philosophical and scientific publications cover every field of thought and discovery, and many of its alumni have been sought after and becured for professorships in other colleges. The doctrine of higher education which it professes to exem unity, has, however, not prevented those i charge from neglecting original and practical re secreto, and the investigations made by the biothe question of oyster propagation, and promise to sod much toward siding an industry, on the growth and continuence of which the prosperity of Maryland so largely depends. *

shipped to every part or the globe, and is the only

medicine which has received gold medas at ex-

positions. Their publications are printed in four-teen languages, and 7,000 newspapers in the

United States contain their advertisements. Their

establishment is one of the sights of Baltimore. Two years ago I visited it in company with a dis-

inguished English | urnalist, and he expressed

his surprise at its completeness. To-day it is, in

borough systematized working and equipment

FIRETER, Ith. Veb. 21. In joint session the Demodrats refused to answer at roll call. The Republicans were in full force. Some debate ocarred as to whether it was competent for the Spraker to preside when he refused to answer to roll rail, but the speaker was of the impression I would come out all right. The total number of votes cast were 101, of which Legan received 100, and E. D. Washburn I. No quorum voting, the joint session adjourned. A number of Democrats lest for home last night, and it is not probable they will return in time to vote on Monday.

"Maryland, My Maryland,"

"My farm lies in a rather low and miss-

= = = "Fretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

matte mituation, and "My wife!

"Wbb?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!" Twenty years ago, became

"liallow!" 'Hollow-eyed:"

"Withered and aged!" Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular compiaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

"A short time ago I purchased your rem-

edy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of billousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, es ! found that our little girl, upon recovery had "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a

new blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to day, has gained her old timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it the smoke and flames upon the frezen snow. The institution was started sixteen years ago as a myself) as can be found in this county. Quaker school for boys and girls. The building cost \$10,000. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. In bave only Hop Bitters to thank for it. have only Hop Bitters to thank for it. "The dear creature just looked over my

shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtable,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done," Hoping you may long be spared to do good. I thankfully remain, C. L. JAMES.

Beltsville, Prince George County, Maryland, May 26, 1883,

None genuine without a bunch of green hope on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hope"

FEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST! Place a san top down on a hot stove until heated, their remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Bast Dry Hop FOR SALE BY CROCERS.

BRICAGO.

ST. LOUIS.

Helps those who help themselves. Nature has provided herbs for the cure of human ailments and medical science has discovered their healing powers, and the proper combinations necessary to conquer disease. The result of these discoveries and com-

binations is

severe cases of Kidney and Liver Diseases. Malaria, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Lassitude, etc., and invariably it has given relief and cure. Thousands of testimonials have been given, and it is most popular where best known.

For many years it has been tested in

J. O. Steinheiser, Superintendent of the Lancaster Co., Pa., hospital, writes: "I used it in a great many cases of dyspersia, kidney disease, liver complaint, rheumatism, asthma and scrofula, and invariably with best

F. Hoffman, of Circleville, Ohio, says: "This is to certify that I have had the dumb ague, and by using one bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters a complete cure has been effected,"

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

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